THE STAR is the only STRICTLY INDE-PENDENT NEWSPAPER published in Cincinanti. It is taken and read by people of all parties and shades of opinion, and it seeks to present the news of all kinds fairly and truthfully, with justice to all and with

THE WEEKLY STAR-\$1 00 PER YEAR. with two splendid-PREMIUMS. 25 cents extra must be sent for mailing expense on

ADVERTISING RATES-In Daily, 12 1-2 cents per line, or \$1 00 per square of eight lines, agate measure. In Weekly, 20 cents

> THE STAR, 230 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.

THE New York Tribune rather thinks Don. Cameron as a Senator will be an improvement on "His Awful Dad."

WHILE the Legislature is in a humor for attending to Hamilton County, Mr. Burckhardt should call up his Sheriff's Advertising Bill.

THE last utterance of Simon Cameron on an important question before leaving the Senate was: "I have not, nor have I had, any inclination toward matrimony."

MR. FREDERICK SEWARD in the State Department, and Ex-Senator Henderson in the Interior Department, will prove very efficient aids to the gentlemen having the responsibility of those portfolios.

A NEW YORK paper says at the Monday night meeting of the Methodist ministers they discussed the question of the advisability of continuing the itinerant system, and came to the conclusion that-the reporters should be put out.

It is said of Martin Van Buren that he rarely wrote letters on political topics. He would go to any trouble to secure a personal interview rather than resort to putting his views on paper. We commend this example to Hon. Stanley Matthews.

THE New York Commercial Advertiser is calling Mr. Cyrus Field to account for saying, in connection with the Atlantic Cable project, that large profits were more congenial to him than fine sentiments. As if there was anything peculiar in this fact.

THE New York Assembly is in earnest in its determination to go to the bottom of the life insurance business. Laws have been passed still further guarding the rights of the insured and compelling the rights of the insured and compelling the moment when, after slaying her hustbeen the companies to make clear statements band, she advances and confronts the of their assets and methods of doing business.

IT is now said that after the Boston fire Mr. Sumner threatened to go on a lecture tour to make up his losses, when a friend, handing him a check for \$5,000, told him not to do it. The story looks

THE Washington correspondent that writes about R. H. Stephenson's appointment as Surveyor of Customs in this city being procured through the influence of Secretary Sherman doesn't comprehend the situation at all. Stephenson was very independent of any one's influence, being fully as stout with the new administration as Sherman.

THE London papers condemn in severe terms the law for the registration of borough voters on the ground that it disfranchises so many who are properly entitled to vote. Many instances are cited of electors who moved from one precinct to another, and omitting the wife. precaution of having their names transferred on the registration lists, were disfranchised. Evidently the English are not half so enthusiastic about exercising their rights as are Americans, or they would attend to the duty of registering. Or failing to have the transfer made, plenty would be found to assume the name and attend to the voting.

THE Cabinet offices do not date back to the commencement of our Government, but were established from time to time as necessities arose. The Consti- Germany. The list includes several of tution when adopted provided for the preation of "Executive Departments," but none were actually in existence till some months after Washington's instaliation into office as President. There had come down from the Revolution a department of "Foreign Affairs," which, with some changes, became our State Department by a law passed September, 1789. Mr. Jay, who was at the nead of the old department continued in the new, and remained Secretary of State through Gen. Washington's two terms. The Treasury Department, established at the same time, was a continuation of the office of "Commissioner of Finance," but was a position of much greater importance. The War Office was also a Revolutionary inheritance, and these three were the only distinct departments. There were, therefore, only three Cabinet officers through the greater part of Gen. Washington's administration. In 1798, the Navy Department was created, and in the same year the office of Attorney-General, though the latter position was not at first regarded as a Cabinet office. These constituted the Executive advisers until the Presidency of General Jackson. He invited the Postmaster General to a seat in the Cabinet, and in could be found who had lost 160 during 1819 the Interior Department was are. 1819 the Interior Department was cre-

ated. Since that time no important changes in the number, powers or manner of selecting Cabinet officers have been made. At the time the Departments were created, after it was agreed that the Cabinet officers should be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, the question of removal came up. Should the President have power to remove, was the point of contention. Half the Senators desired that the Senate's concurrence should be as necessary for the removal of an officer as it was, and yet is, for his appointment. ilad this view prevatled-and it came near prevailing-the effect on our political history must have been great. The Senate is the most powerful department of the Government, as matters stand but had it become the virtual sole dis penser of offices, where would its power have ended?

PERSONAL.

Fred. May has returned to his usual aunts. Charles O'Conor pleads in a baritone

Peter Cooper has recovered his smile got his grin back, as it were.

Seth Green spends all his spare time oring over lobsters and such. Mr. Albert Rhodes, once diplomat and now writer, has been lecturing on

'Jerusalem." Generals G. T. Beauregard and Jubal Early are to institute and conduct a eries of mammoth lottery drawings in

New Orleans. M. Decroix, as president of the French society for discouraging the excessive use of tobacco, offers three prizes for essays on the subject.

Gen. Diego Alvarez, who is in arms in Mexico against President Diaz, is a son of Juan Alvarez, surnamed the Tiger, who in 1855 drove Santa Anna from power.

Vahan Effendi, Under Secretary o State for the Department of Justice in Turkey, is in Paris studying judiciary system. He will remain there for awarie and then go to London. Mr. Holman Hunt has not made in his

Jerusalem studio that progress with his important picture which he had antici-pated. He says that this is owing prinspally to the unsettled state of public

R. B. Hayes is a grocery-keeper on Eighth avenue, New York, He's a mute, inglorious aspirant after fame, and has not even departed for Washington to solicit a post-office on the strength of

Prof. Joachim, the clever and handsome violinist, who is supposed to have been the original of "Charles Auches-ter," received yesterday the degree of Doctor of Music from the University of ambridge.

Mr. Gladstone's article of the first number of The Nine seath Century is "On the influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion"—a subject which a writer who was once Premier of Britain ought to understand.

Horace B. Ciaffin, the emisent dry goods merchant, worth, it is estimated, from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000, commenced the world with nothing but energy, determination and hope; and see how magnificently he has invested them.

Mr. Story, the American sculptor, has made a clay model of Ciytemnestra at people with justification of her good. It is a standing figure, thin and slight; the head slightly bent; the arms folded; the expression intense, concentrated, and restrained.

Col. Rivero y Rio, whom President Diaz has appointed Mexican Minister at Washington, is an author and journalist. He is at present in charge of the Mexias if it was started to suggest a method of lessening the number of public lecturers. The plan will work every time.

Mr. Josquin Miller appears to be the most inspiring and irresistible subject to the reporters and letter-writers that Washington ever saw. It is now stated that he is so pleased with the city that ne intends to take up his permanent residence there. His fatest poem-one on the inaugural-concludes with the line, "On! statesmen, be statesmen at last."

Peter Donohue or "Uncle Peter," as he is often called, or San Fraucisco, is perhaps the only American was owns, slogic-handed, a ratiroad ninety miles in length, who built it with his own money, and has not a penny of stock or bond out. Mr. Donohue is a fairly pre-served man of about sixty years of age, with a joily red nose, and a jolly way of passing the time. Beside possessing a fortune of \$7,000,000, he has a second

Mr. William Shakspeare, Poet, once possessed among his chairs one of oak handsomely carved. After a time this came into the hands of a Paul White-head, who churlishly dealed the use of it to Garrick, when that picturesque actor was anxious to have it for a throne at the Stratiord Jubilee, in 1769. The latest possessor of the precious chair was a Kentish clergyman, now dead; and it was to have been sold at auction a week or two ago.

Mr. Darwin was recently presented on his sixty-ninth birthday with a folio abum with the photograpus of one hun-ared and fifty-four men of science in the most highly honored names in Euro-pean science. The album is inscribed, "To the Relormer of Natural History, Charles Darwin." S multaneously with that album there came another one of similar character from Holiand, contain-ing two hundred and seventeen photographs of Mr. Darwin's scientine aumivers in the Netherlands.

Marshal Bugaaud has a somewhat caustic wit. One evening when Thiers was Minister, on being received by Mile. Dosne with more effusion than common, he remarker: "They receive me too well this evening not to have use for me to-morrow." At another time when M. Thiers was very energetic about having the emutes suppressed, about having the emittes suppressed. Bugeaud objected that he had not sufficient force. "Ah!" cried the Minister, "if there were only in Paris fitty thousand men like myselt." "Eu, well,"said Bugeaud, measuring him with his eye, "fifty thousand men like you, that would have thousand men."

be only twenty-five thousand men." The San Francisco Chronicle of the 5th inst. relates this surprising story: "Yesterday, James Gibney, who drives hack No. 268, was paid money by several patrons, and upon balancing accounts in the evening he found that by some unaccountable means he was \$58.50 ahead, being the possessor of three \$20 gold pieces, which some one had given him under the impression that they were three half-dollars. Not knowing from whom he had received them, Mr. Gib-ney reported the fact to the Poince office, and left his address in case any onA TURNED-DOWN PAGE.

here's a turned-down page, as some writer In every human life-In every human life— A hunden story of happier days, Of peace amid the strife.

A folded leaf that the world knows not— A love-dream rudely crushed; The sight of a face that is not forgot, Aithough the voice be hushed.

The far-distant sounds of a harp's soft strings, An echo on the air; The hidden page may be full of such things, Of things that once were fair.

There's a hidden page in each life, and mine
A story might unfold; But the end was sai of the dream divine— It better rests untold.

HOW TO KEEP THE BOYS ON THE FARM.

How to keep the boys on the farm.

The April number of Scribner contains a paper by the well-known agricultural author, Col. George B. Waring, of Newport, on the interesting subject of "Farm-Villages." The writer has been active in urging the adoption of improvements in American farming for many years, and has had good opportunities for studying the needs of American agriculture. Familiarity with the life and work of European farmers, where it is usual for those who cultivate the soil to live in villages, suggested to the soil to live in Yillages, suggested to him the idea that the condition of odr own agricultural population could be much ameliorated by a similar concen-iration into communities where the maerial and moral benefits of better social relations could be secured.

The paper considers the way in which

land may be divided so as to secure the end in view with the least inconvenience o the men who have to till the fields, and with the least drawback to the business of the armer. Two cases are considered. 1. When it is a question of the settlement of new lands. 2. Where farm houses are already scattered over the country, each on its own farm. In both cases it is attempted to show how the details of the plus may be regulated so letails of the plan may be regulated so as to cause the least annoyance and cess of time to the men, to compass the greatest convenience and comfort of the women, and to provide the best advan-tages for the jounger memb rs of the community. These two schemes are community. These two schemes are illustrated by sufficient diagrams, which indicate the way in which the farming and and the village tract should be di-

Suggestions are also given as to the laying out of the Village green, the care of roads, paths, grass-ground, and other open spaces, so ar as such suggestions are appropriate in this connection.

The way in which the proposed change would affect the work of the farmer, his wife, his hired men, and his teams, is tully considered, and it seems to be dem-onstrated—while it is admitted that in immediate money-making there may be some slight disadvantage—that on the whole and in the long run the general prosperity of our agriculture would be advanced by the change. Considerable space is given to the

comparative effect of the life of the isofarm-house and of the more socible life of the Village on the character of the farmer and his family, and there-fore, on the future farming people of the country. The following quotations in-dicate the line of argument:

"It may seem a strange doctrine to be advanced by a somewhat enthusiastic farmer, but it is a ductrine that has been slowly accepted after many years' ob-activation—a conviction that has taken possession of an unwilling mind—that the young man who takes his young wife to an isolated farm-nouse dooms her and nimself and their children to an unwholesome, unsatisfactory and vacant existence—an existence marked by the absence of those more satisfying and

"The young couple start bravely, and with a determination to struggle against the habit of isolation which marks their class; but this haoft has grown from the necessity of the situation; and the necessity of their own situation bring them sooner or later within its bonds. During the first few years they adhere to their resolution and go regularly to church, to the lecture, and to the social paniner thrust into the cage. After it gerness for society grow, dult with negite, and those who have started out the firmest determination to out the firmest determination d the rock on which their fathers have split, give up the struggle at last and down to a homorom, uninteres ing and uninterested performance of

daily tasks.
In saying all this—and I speak from experience, for I have led the dismal life myself—it is hardly necessary to dis-claim the least want of appreciation or the sterling qualities which have been developed in the American farm household.

"If American agriculture has an un satisfied need, it is surely the need for more intelligence and more enterprising interest on the part of its working men and women. From one end of the land to the other, its crying desect-recognized by all-is that its best blood-or n other words, its best brains and its best energy—is leaving it to seek other neids of labor. The influences which lead these best of the farmers' sons to other occupations is not so much the desire to make more money, or to find a less laborious occupation, as it is the de-sire to lead a more satisfactory life-a life where that part of us has been de veloped by the better education and beter civilization for which in this century we have worked so hard and so well. may and responsive companionship and encouraging intercourse with others.

"The social benefits and the facilities tor frequent, neignborry and informal intercourse are obvious. To say noteng of the companionships and intimacies among the young people, their fathers and mothers would be kept from growing old and gium by the constant friction of their kind; and in so far as a more satisfactory social relation with one's feilow-men gives coceriulness and the richness of a wider human interest, in that proportion would the village life have a wholesome, melowing effect that is not to be found in the remote farm-house, nor even in the sort of neighborhood we semetimes flad in the country, where several farm-houses are within a where several farm-houses are within quarter of a mile of each other. The nabit of 'running in' for a moment's chat with a neignbor is a good one, and it gets but scant development among American farmers."

The better development of the church, and especially of the school, is discussed

der the eye of parents, than encounter the risk that boys, after a certain age, would seek a pretext for more uncortrolled indulgences in the peighvoring

SCENE IN A MENAGERIE.

Struggle with a Panther which had Just Tasted Blood.

The Augusta (Ga.) Caronicle and Sen-The Augusta (13a.) Caronicie and sentinel, February 23, says: Yesterday the feeding at the winter quarters of the circus and menagerie took place about 11 o'clock A. M., and as usual attracted a number of spectators. The beef was distributed to the animals by the assistant keeper. In going the rounds had tant keeper. In going the rounds he finally reached the cage of the Texan panthers. Apparently ravenous with hunger, these herce creatures jumped wildty from side to side of the cage, which shook fearfully under the tremendous bounds. Placing the tray with the meat on the ground, in front of the cage the keeper stuck his pitchfork into a large piece of meat and pushed it between two of the bars.

DISCOV

tween two of the bars.

One of the panthers instantly grasped the beef with teeth and claws, and pulled with all his might upon it. The piece with all his might upon it. The piece was rather larger than usual, or it got crosswise the bars. The panther pulled hard, growling flercely the white, and the meat gradually sque zed into the cage. But the tremendous strain had been too much for one of the bars, spectator saw the bar suddenly st from its socket at the bottom of cage and bend inward in such a manner that the pantner could force its way out. In a moment he called to the keeper Look out, that pantuer is about to get out." The keeper, however, who was busily engaged, did not hear him, and in an instant almost the panther forced its way out, jumped on the ground beside the keeper, and grasped a piece of

meat.

A wild scene of terror and confusion immediately ensued. Women and children screamed and ran in every firection, strong men turned pale and the animals in the cages looked on in won-derment. As soon as the panther touched the ground the keeper realized the situation, and with admirable pres-ence of mind and cool bravery threw nimself upon the back of the animal, pu ored to choke it into subjection. the ferocious beast was not to be so easily subdued. Turning over, it engaged in a fierce tussle with the man. By a liberal use of teeth and claws it finally compelled the keeper to re-lease it, and tuen started for the opposite side of the shed. The keeper, who had sprung to his feet, followed quickly

and grasped the animal by the fail be fore it had proceeded many steps. The panther, surprised by this novel method of attack, dashed through the shrinking crowd of people in the inclosure, scat tering them right and left. The keeper held on manfully to the beast's candal appendage, notwithstanding its strug-gies to get loose, until it ran under a wagon, when he was compelled to let go. Almost immediately, however, the ani mai came out again, and was once more

mai came out again, and was once more tackled by the keeper.

A second time the panther rushed through the crowd, making no attempt to molest any one, being too closely pressed by the keeper, who clung to his tail with a firm grip. This time the panther ray out into the yard next to Ellis street, in the rear of the shed where the cages are kept dragging the where the cages are kept, dragging the keep-rover the ground after it. The now inrious beast proceeded rapidly to the end of the yard and tried to climb a tree close to the brick wall. In this attempt, however, it was to led by the keeper, who held on tenachously to its best development of character and intelligence demand. It is a common expet to capture the triangled to get after week without exchanging a word or a look with a single person outside of the cage, which was quickly the rown family circles. and preparations made to restore it to its old nome. The other four panthers, after persistent off its by the attendants, in the way of beating and puncuing, were made go into the end of the cage fartnest from the door. They were then carricaded at that end by placing boards through the bars. This done,

Voice of the People.

R. V. PIERCE, M.D.: I had a serious disease of the lungs, and was for a time confined to R. V. Pikkoz, M.D.: I had a serious disease of the lungs, and was for a time conflued to my bed and inder the care of a physician. His prescript on did not help me. I grew worse, a ungoing very severely. I commenced taking your Medical Discovery, which helped me greaty. I have taken several bottics and am restored to good health.

Yours, respectfully,

JUDIAR BURNETT.

Nothing in the Quaker City has received more unlimited or well-merited puties from its guests than the Colon-node Hotel, Philade para, for liberal management and excellent courtesy.

Among the ruins of Pompeii, that wonderiul buried city, have, been recently discovered-the relics of an old soap factory. But as ingenious as the appliances seem to have been, they bear tablishment wherein is made B. I. Babbitt's Best Soap.

The Grand Central Hotel, New York. is becoming more popular every day since its reduction from \$4 to \$2.50 and

Positively the Best.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound is the very best com-pound ever prepared, advertised, or sold by any person, or under any name whatever, for the immediate relief and permanent cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases of a consumptive type. It will thoroughly eradicate these ala ing symptoms in one-half the time re quired to do so by any other medicine It is purely vegetable, and contains no SHAN, Sixth and Walnut streets, and W. H. Adderly, Sixth and Mound streets. Also agents for Prot. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which never fails. Pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25c.

Important to Persons Visiting New York.

at some length, and the paper closes thus:

"I should hope, further, as an outgrowth from the community of living, for a modest village library and readingroom. Indeed, if I could have my own way, I should not confine the attraction and entertainment of the village to strictly 'moral' appliances. It would probably be wiser to recognize the fact that young men find an attraction in amusements whom our sterner accestors regarded as dangerous, and I would not escuew billiards, nor even, 'by rigorous enactment,' the milder vice of social tobacco. Better have a little narmiess wickedness near home and un-

BLUE GLASS

JOY FOR SUFFERING HUMANITY.

Nature's True Secret IS DISCOVERED AND

Astounds the Whole Universe!!!

LIFE, HEALTH, STRENGTH & BEAUTY PRESERVED

BLUE GLASS

The "blue etherial sky" by day,

The "deep blue sea," with crested spray, | And "blue expanse," whence "Cynthius" shine
Prove nature's choice to BLUE inclines.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN BLOCKS"-Read and Learn.

His to General A. G. Pleasanton that society at large is so deeply indebted for the wonderful development of the efficacy of Blaze Glass, not only in the propagation, nourishment, and maturing of animal and vegetable life, but in its CURATEVE influence is the most obstrate human Blaceascs. He rays, from annight or artificial light, are found, from normal human Blaceascs. He rays, from annight or artificial light, are found, from normal test, to produce and nourish physical healthfulness, with increased muscular development, while in hundreds of recognide cases the sample application of Blue Glass has possitively and mbsolusely CURED cases of long standing. Blaceascapes, Spinal Rendella, Nervous Freitsilian, and Exhaustions, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, Deathels, Eartish Paralysis, Neuragia, Sciatica. Other diseases treated with Blue Glass have sale been benefited or actually cursed. In this great modern discovery, science has indeed perfected husesic, and the theory has become unquestionably established. The afflicted are impressed to give this simple, harmless, inexpensive, and natural remedy a trial. For the development of animals or vegetation, it has produced marvelous effects. Colts, Calves, Pigs, Sheey, and Poulbry, or Planta, kept under the soft, blending influence of Blue Glass, have grown infinitely in excess of those kept in the ordinary way. We manufacture Blue Window-Glass, cut to any size; also, all, kinds of Lamp Chimneys and Globes, made of the Best Blue Glass, so that invalide can have the benefit of continuous soft blue light in their rooms, both day and night.

Signed Goesta for pamphlet giving full particulars of wonderful cures, price of Blue Window-Glass, Blue Glass Lamp Chimneys, Globes, etc. Address,

MONITOR GLASS & LAMP CO.

264 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

THE SECRET TO LONG LIFE UNLOCKED.

SEEGER, WILLIAMS & CO COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN Grain,

Country Produce, SEEDS &c. Agents for the Defiance Kirs Carrier, holding 39 dozen, the best known

No.16 West Front Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO. fei0-tf LEGAL.

LEGAL.—HABILTON COMMON PLEAS,
—No. 51.787.—Elizabeth Copin, plaintiff, vs.
Thomas R. Copin, defe dant.—Nouce.—Thomas R. Copin is hereby no fined that on the 18th
day of February, A. D. 1877. Elizabeth Copin
iled her petition in the office of the Clerk of
the Court of common Pleas, within and for the
County of Hamilton, and state of Ohio, charging the said Thomas H. Copin with gross neglect of duty and habitual drunkenness, and
praying that she may be divorced from the
Baid Thomas H. Copin, which petition will
stand for hearing at the next term of said
Court.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1877.
FURTESF, CRA dER & MAYER,
fel5-6:Th Attorneys for Petitioner.

FORREST, CRAMER & MAYER,
fols-6:Th Attorneys for Petitioner.

Legal.—State Of Ohlo, Hamil.
Ton County, 88.—Ezekiel G. Robinson,
susan Trevor, Edward B. Sievens, John Stevens, Anna M. Hubbell and Isabella Byl, Cornella Byl, Jose F. Byl, Mary Byl (heirs of
Leendert Byl, decased), Mrs. Joseph Wilson,
John R. Spease and Mary E. Spease, his wife,
and the unknown heirs and devisees of Joshua
Sievens, decased, are not fied that a sule is
pending against them and others in the Common Pleas Court of said county, case No. 46,704,
on the petition of Orrai N. Sage, and the answers and cross petitions of Aiphonso Tatand the heirs of Amos P. Holden, deceased,
the object and prayer of said suit and pleading being to obtain partition of all the land
remaining unsoid, that was conveyed to Chae.
S. Bryant and Samuel Trevor, Trustees for the
Fairisount Land Company, by deed recorded
in Deed Book 138, page 39, of the records of
said county, to which deed reference is nereby
especially made; said land being situated in
said county, and haying been since platted and
known as Bryant & Trevor's Subdivision of
f airmount; and to quect the title of said Sage,
Taft and Holden heirs, respectively to certain
lots in said subdivision, and to obtain conveyaboes to them respectively to certain other
lots and lind included therein, to exclude the
other parties to Said Said from any in terest
therein, and to obtain a final settlement of the
affairs of said company. Said defendants are
required to answer on or before April 28, 1877.
SAGE & HINKLE,
A. TAFT & SON,
GOODMAN & STORER,
Attorneys.
March 1, 1877.

LINIMENT.

COFFEEN'S

This valuable and popular Liniment has stood the test of time. We consider it one of the best Liniments in the mar-

MAN OR BEAST. IT WILL RELIEVE

Bruises,

Sprains. Neuralgia, Frozen Parts,

Sore Throat,

Toothache,

Bee Stings, Earache,

Lamenessin Back

-AND-RHEUMATISM.

FOR HORSES,

All Sprains, Bruises, Sweeny, Colic, Scratches, &c. Every household and stable should have a bottle ready for use in case of an accident or sudden illness

Having purchased the exclusive right and title to COFFEEN'S CHINESE LIN IMENT, we, J. S. BURDSAL & CO , Proprietors, shall continue the manufacture and sale of this celebrated Liniment that has been so popular for the past thirty

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

1876!

Wheeler & Wilson VICTORIOUS!

Again the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines triumph over the world. The Centenpial Commission have officially announced the awards, and decreed for the New Wheeler & Wilson Two DIPLOMAS OF HONOR AND TWO MEDALS OF MERIT. This is a double victory. and the highest award which it was in the power of the Centennial authorities to bestow. No other sewing Machine received such a recognition. More than thirty of the best producers of machines in this and other countries entered for competition, and at Philadeiphia in 1876, as at Vienna in 1873, and at Paris in 1877, Wheeler & Wilson lead the list, After a careful, rigorous, and exhaustive examination, the judges unanimously decided that the superior excellence of these machines deserved more than one medal or diploma, and consequently, they recommended Two OF EACH. The Centennial Commission unanimously ratified the action of the judges, and the public will indorse the decision of thesa ablest of mechanical experts. A claim of equally distinguished honor for any other sewing machine is only an attempt to hoodwink the people. Read the following, which stamps the "New Wheeler & Wilson" as the STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OF THE WORLD.

[From the Official Report]

Awards to Wheeler & Wilson. 1. A Medal and Diploma for " New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine," for the following

"A Lock-stitch Sewing Machine unsurpassed in the fine workmanship of its parts, and possessing great originality, great adapts, bility to different classes of work both on cloth and leather, beauty of stitch, ease and rapidity of mostion, and completeness of display."

2. A Medal and Diploma for "The New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine" for "Superior quality of work in Leather Stitching."

These New Machines embrace the elements of the original Wheeler & Wilson Machine, with important add tions and variations, and liffer from other lock stitch Machines in having a Rotary Hook and Bobbin in part of the shuttle; an independent take-up; an automatic under-tension; an improved form of feed, and a better distribution of parts.

The points of superiority of these Machines over other Lock-stitch Machines are very nue merous and Important.

USES OF THE MACHINES .- Every king of stitching, from that required in the heaviest manufacturing to the lightest and most delicate possible, may be done to perfection with the No. 6 Machine; but as there are certain purposes to which the No. 7 and the No. 8 are more especially suited by reason of size or form, some of the various kinds of work to which each machine is particularly adapted may be classified as follows:

FOR THE NO. 6 MACHINE-Boots and shoes, harness, saddles, carriage trimmings, patent leatner trimmings for harness horse collars, traveling bags, trunk trimmings canvas bags, pocket books, and heavy leather work generally.

FOR THE NO. 7 MACHINE-Tailoring of all kinds, suit making, cloaks, gloves, blankets, dash boards, curtains and every kind of work in heavy fabrics.

FOR THE NO. 8 MACHINE-Tailoring, all kinds of linen work, corsets, skirts, all kinds of ornamental braiding, overalls, shoe linings, hosiery, umbrellas, collars and ouffs,

shirts, and general domestic work. Eitner of these Machines is superior to those of any other system for stitching suspenders, and all kinds of rubber and oil cloth goods.

Agents Wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson M'f'g Co., No. 55 West Fourth St.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Cincinnati Type Foundry Co. -C. WELLS, Treasurer, 201 VINE STREET.

The type for this paper comes from this Foundry.